

If possible, to conform to the list of prices demanded. There are scarcely two hand bread bakeries that pay the same rates, and the journeymen now wish to establish a uniform rate of wages.

The coal passers and firemen employed on the steamships of E. K. Collins, at present in port, have received the advance. Their demand, we believe, has been conceded to in nearly every case, and all those who were last reported as having been on a strike have returned to their work. The firemen of the river boats have not been entirely successful; but among those, we understand, the strike was not general.

See the presentation of the Grand Jury, in another column. They investigated the recent lamentable occurrences at the City Prison, and wound up their labors by presenting the prison as a nuisance.

To-day's inside pages contain interesting historical sketches of the formation, difficulties, intrigues, &c., of the cabinets of the different Presidents; Letters from Paris and Boston; Notices of New Books; Call for the Southern Commercial Convention to meet in Memphis on the 5th of June; Advertisements, &c.

Our Postal Arrangements—Post Office Reform.

Mr. Postmaster Campbell has applied the besom to the Augean stable he has undertaken to cleanse. His attention has naturally been directed in the first instance to the out-door department. Regulations which must produce increased regularity, cheapness and despatch, in the transmission of letters to foreign countries, are the first fruits of his labors. These have been followed by a new arrangement with Great Britain, rectifying the careless blunders of the late postmasters, and repealing a tax of two cents hitherto imposed on newspapers mailed in this country for foreign parts. Thanks to the upright dealing of the British postmaster, the reform, so far as our government is concerned, will be retroactive as well as prospective; the illegal charge which Messrs. Hall and Hubbard have complacently paid over for the last two or three years to the British exchequer will be refunded to our treasury. But no restitution can be made to those who paid the two cents in the first instance to the post office here: they must be content with the assurance that they will be cheated no more. Even this, however, is a great boon. Let us, in view of what our postmasters have been, congratulate ourselves on the accession to power of one who seems honestly bent on doing his duty; let us cheer him on, so that ere his zeal flag, the improvements which the people have so long demanded in vain may not once more be postponed.

Far be it from us to underrate the importance of our foreign postal relations. Of immense moment it is assuredly that they should be commensurate with the progress of our trade, and the development of the world's mind. But we candidly confess that, to our thinking, reform is less indispensable in that department than in our domestic post office. Irregularities in the former afflict the merchant, the traveller, and the emigrant only; irregularities in the latter are keenly felt by us all—by the mechanic as well as the merchant, by the native-born citizen as well as the foreigner—by the widow as well as the wealthy real estate owner. Postal delays are sure to cause an amount of mental suffering which can be better imagined than described. Each letter that is lost or mislaid in the office—and hundreds miscarry daily—inflicts a heavy load of anxiety and sorrow on some one. And though, in comparison with these considerations, convenience and economy seem trifling matters, they can by no means be overlooked by any of our public departments with credit to the country. We rank it among the most conspicuous of the petty miseries of life in these United States that the convenience of a post office is not brought to every man's door, and that he is constantly in danger of being overreached at subordinate offices. In London or Paris improper charges are unheard of—one can mail one's letters with perfect safety at the nearest corner, and the reply is brought to one's own door in a few hours. A sad contrast does our system present!

But whether Mr. Campbell concur or not in our estimate of the paramount importance of our domestic postal arrangements, we are persuaded that he is well aware of their inefficiency, and that he will set about reforming them at once. In this persuasion, we take leave to offer a few suggestions which may serve a salutary purpose.

The first abuse which will meet his eye will probably be the slow and irregular rate at which the mails are transmitted. We have on various occasions given publicity to cases of flagrant enormity in this respect: cases which we have no reason to believe were exceptional. In one, a letter from Washington took three days to perform the journey to New York. In others, letters from Albany were indulged with a snooze of twenty-four hours somewhere on the way. Letters from Canada spent three or four days en route; two or three mails came together, and not unfrequently a mail bag was mislaid, and lost sight of for a considerable period of time. Similar cases have been published in every paper in the Union and we are bold to say we could, if necessary, fill a column with specific statements of a like nature. But so notorious a fact may quite dispense with evidence. Any man who takes the trouble to brush up his own memory, and inquire of his acquaintance will ascertain that it is by no means unusual for passengers on the great mail lines throughout the country to travel twice and three times as speedily as the mails. Business men are so well convinced of the fact that the telegraph is rapidly superseding the post office for commercial purposes. This would not be the case to such an extent if a correct system of postal communication were established. It does not properly fall within our province to point out the specific causes of the delays which occur. We may mention generally that we do not believe the mail contractors fulfill their engagements with scrupulous accuracy—that we suspect the mails are frequently delayed for the purpose of torturing at way offices—that in many instances we have reason to know that the communication between the various mail lines is essentially imperfect. But of these matters Mr. Campbell will be a better judge than we. We state the fact that delays and irregularities occur on such and such lines; a little inquiry will soon enable him to trace them to their source, and devise a remedy.

Next to the transmission of the mails through the country, the subject of the establishment of branch post offices in the large cities will doubtless engage Mr. Campbell's attention. It is impossible to exaggerate the inconvenience we suffer under the present system. Foreigners cannot believe that a city of 700,000 inhabitants only contains one recognized post office, and that people who live in Thirtieth street cannot mail a letter with any degree of security without travelling to Liberty street. Nor is it a less crying evil that letters for delivery,

which arrive at the general post office early in the morning, do not reach their destination before the evening.

For all this a very simple remedy may be adopted—

First—The trade in the conveyance of letters, now carried on by irresponsible parties, should be abolished and their offices closed. Several receiving offices, under the control of the central office, should be established in each ward. (There are 259 such offices in London, exclusive of "alips.") If necessary, a small annual salary should be allowed to grocers or other storekeepers for acting as receiving officers. They should not be allowed to receive money, but should sell stamps. In their office, a table of post office charges should be conspicuously posted.

Second—The number of carriers should be quintupled. They number some forty-four at present, we believe—rather less than one-third the number of horses employed by the London post office for carriers' omnibuses. The country mails reach London between 5 and 6 A. M., and are sorted and delivered in the most distant parts of the city by half-past nine. By the adoption of the same means we can obtain like results. Increased method and time-saving contrivances should be adopted in the letter-sorting departments. Omnibuses should leave the post office with the letter carriers as soon as the letters are sorted, so that each carrier may reach his "walk" in a few minutes. No "walk" should be so extensive that the carrier cannot deliver his whole bag in an hour.

Third—The receiving offices should be visited several times a day by letter carriers, and the letters carried to the central office, sorted, distributed for delivery, and sent round to their destination in the same manner as mail letters. A charge of two cents per letter would defray all expenses. The number of deliveries would depend on the amount of business. The operation of collecting, sorting, distributing and delivering town letters, is repeated at intervals ten times on each working day in London. A letter invariably reaches the person to whom it is addressed within three hours. Even two deliveries would be a signal boon to New Yorkers.

We may, on no distant occasion, recur to the subject. Meanwhile, policy, if no higher motive, will suggest the propriety of some action being taken in the premises by the authorities.

RE REPUDIATES NEW MEXICO.—Hon. Solon Borland, of Arkansas—an industrious, hard working member of the United States Senate, a physician by profession, and a major in the United States army during the war with Mexico—has given up the appointment which he recently received from the President of Governor of New Mexico. We are not surprised that he declines it; and we are only surprised that he could, in the first instance, have been so extremely romantic, at his time of life, as to apply for this out-of-the-way place, for we apprehend the President would not have thought of taking any man out of the Senate to hibernate in the adobe palace of the Governor at Santa Fe except upon such Senator's personal application.

We are informed, however, from Washington, that Major Borland's first object in the application for New Mexico was the prospect of improving his health in the elevated, (5,000 feet above sea,) dry, and rarefied atmosphere of Santa Fe and the surrounding deserts and naked mountains; in the second place, the prospect of the Pacific Railroad being run through New Mexico offers a prospective opening for profitable transactions in lands; and, thirdly, there is the dry goods business of the St. Louis and Santa Fe caravans, in which traffic the old Mexican Governors, at least, never failed to enrich themselves.

Upon the sober second thought, however, all these considerations have been outweighed by the drawbacks of New Mexico—such as the vast deserts and frightful mountains that encompass that charming country for a thousand miles, more or less, in every direction—such as the swarming Indians upon every side, penetrating often into the heart of the Governor's dominions, sacking his towns and villages, murdering the men, and carrying off the women and children, and all the other available live stock they can lay their hands on. Then, again, scarcely as often as once a month does the Governor of New Mexico get the newspapers from the white settlements; and frequently, (in the absence of a railroad,) the Sultan of Turkey, we doubt not, is apprised of what is transpiring at Washington before his Excellency at Santa Fe. How could a member of the United States Senate be expected, upon mature reflection, then, to give it up, and immerse himself in the mud cabin of the Governor of New Mexico, among the pibald population of that unfortunate country? It could not be. Hence Major Borland has concluded that the romance of Santa Fe is all moonshine.

A member of the House of Representatives, at the last session, if we mistake not, proposed that the white folks of New Mexico be removed into some other part of the Union, and that the territory, with Santa Fe for their capital, be turned over as a permanent locality for the various Indian tribes of the neighborhood. Perhaps at some future day this thing may be done. New Mexico is a good Indian country, as long as the whites will supply them with some extra rations to season their raw beef and mutton mutton. Meantime, the white population of New Mexico are entitled to a white Governor; and Major Borland having declined the office, it is to be hoped that some other competent person will step forward. If necessary, to relieve the present incumbent, who may, most likely, desire to return once more to the haunts of more fashionable society.

It is also due to the white people and civilized Indians, half-breeds, and quarterons of New Mexico, that they should be better protected against the wild Indians than they have been since the Mexican war. The mounted troops assigned to that quarter should be increased, and the cordon of military posts of that wild country should be extended to a much wider circuit of operations. If the people of New Mexico are made up of mixed races and separated by natural barriers from the advantages of intercourse with the rest of the world—if they are weak and poor, and surrounded by murdering and thieving savages, their claims are only the higher and more urgent for the protection of the government. We are not surprised that Major Borland declines to be their executive but shall be if Gen. Pierce ceases to be their friend. Who is up for Governor?

P. S.—We understand that Major Borland, since his resignation of New Mexico, has been, or most probably will be, appointed minister to Central America. If his object in the first instance was to recruit his health by the high

and dry air of Santa Fe, we should like to know how this will apply to the palm-leaf shanties and vomito of San Juan or Greytown, or the Mosquito coast—or the Belize?

PRESIDENTS AND CABINETS, AND POLITICAL INTRIGUES.—For the information of young politicians, and to revive the recollections of old ones, we give in to-day's HERALD an interesting sketch of those parts of our political history which relate to the formation, difficulties, intrigues and explosions of cabinets, for the last twenty-four years. It will be seen on what points cabinet difficulties and explosions have sometimes turned; and the friends of the present administration will be able, by comparison with the past to form their calculations as to the probabilities of continued harmony in the cabinet of General Pierce, so as to ensure their permanence and efficient action as the counsellors and coadjutors of the President. Politicians cannot fail to observe that General Jackson, one of the most popular of our Presidents, overcame the trials and embarrassments which unexpectedly beset him on his entrance into the Presidency, by his firmness and decision—in which course he was sustained by the people; while some other of our Presidents lost the public confidence by a timid and wavering course of policy.

RETURN OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The general feeling of pleasure with which the approach of anniversary week is received by a large portion of the community, will be considerably alloyed by the information that the abolitionists have, after two years forced absence from our city, been enabled to procure a place in which to celebrate their anniversaries. We hoped that we had seen the last of them, and were congratulating ourselves on the peace which the city enjoyed during the past two years, when they turn up again, as rampant, as seditions, and as fanatical as ever. This time they have secured the Chinese Assembly Rooms, having been refused every other respectable place of meeting in the city.

Talk on 'Change.—There was no movement of special importance in trade yesterday. Cotton was dull, with sales of six hundred bales. State flour ranged from \$4 44 to \$4 50, with most sales at the latter price. The holders of nutmegs demanded 110c. for best quality.

It was said that the sum of public money which had been loaned to the late Secretary of the Treasury, had amounted to about one million of dollars, at five per cent interest. \$500,000 of this sum had been loaned to the President of a Bank, and \$500,000 to a broker. The first sum had been refunded. A merchant wished to know who had received the interest on this money; who held it, or into whose hands had it fallen? It was supposed that the sum allotted to the broker was held by him for an average period of three months. The interest on half a million for that period would, at seven per cent, amount to \$35,000. If the other sum had been kept for the same period, the interest would have been \$70,000. If, on the other hand, the total would have been \$140,000. When did the Secretary send his orders that the parties referred to should receive the loans or transfers alluded to?

A gentleman, in speaking of the city prison, (known as the Tombs), considered the location every way bad. The site was too low. The building, also, was too small, ill-ventilated, and badly constructed. It was suggested that its location should be moved to the margin of the river, on one side of the town or the other, where cleanliness and ventilation could be better secured. The present site of the House of Refuge for juvenile offenders was suggested, among others, as a suitable place; and to let this institution go to the open suburbs or neighboring country.

The United States Consular system was alluded to and condemned. There was great folly in allowing consuls to reside in remote parts of the world, and to be paid for doing so. It was suggested that consuls should be placed in places of less note, but of much interest to merchants, the fees were too insignificant to secure the services of qualified persons to fill them. Indeed, it was a disgrace to the government that a large number of our foreign consuls were the citizens or subjects of foreign governments, the fees not being sufficient to induce Americans to accept them. What wisdom was there in allowing some consuls to receive larger sums than were paid any other officers of the government, while those in remote and uninteresting places were paid less? The true plan was to place the consuls at the rich points on fixed salaries, and to distribute their surplus fees in the way of salaries to those at unpaying locations.

HOTEL FRANCIS—ESPANOL, BROOME STREET.—On the evening of Saturday, the 16th of April, 1863, a numerous assembly of the friends and boarders of Madame Mondon, met within the walls of her beautiful, comfortable and commodious new establishment, situated at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, known as No. 415 Broome street, and quite contiguous to Broadway, the common centre of the city of New York, to celebrate the occasion of the opening of the patronage of her friends, from all parts of the world. On this occasion, many ancient and warm friends of Madame Mondon met to inaugurate her transition to her new hotel, and to wish her prosperity in the continuance of her exertions to provide for the comfort of her Franco-Spanish and Central American friends, in their temporary visit to, or permanent residence in, the great metropolis of the Union. The warmth of feeling manifested among well for the hospitality hitherto exercised by Mad. Mondon towards her friends, and the cordiality with which they welcomed her to her new home, was often borne witness to by the kindness, who, by their presence, and the warm wishes expressed for her welfare, testified the extent of the obligation which they individually owed to Madame Mondon, as well for the courtesies of hotel life, as for the kind feelings that had actuated her in her intercourse with them. The idea of a place in which, though far from their native land, they could turn for sympathy, for rest, and for real comfort, seemed to be uppermost in the minds of all those present, and they expressed the feeling that Madame Mondon had united the qualities of hostess and friend, in the highest degree.

We commend Madame Mondon to our numerous friends and acquaintances, and we do so with the assurance that her new home will be pleasant and agreeable. The house has been built by Lambert Stylgem, Esq., expressly for Mad. Mondon, and has been provided throughout with all the modern improvements.

THE THEATRES.—The respective places of amusement in this city were largely patronized during the past week. Forrest, at Broadway, is drawing immense audiences, and on Wednesday evening next the theatre will be brilliantly illustrated, it being the fifth night of his engagement. Bartlett and Wallack's theatres are in a very successful career—their selections are good, and the artists are all capital in their various departments of the drama. The Bowery Theatre was never more prosperous than at present, and the National is doing a very profitable business. The Museum and the St. Charles are likewise successful. Christy's Opera House seems to have little variation, as it is every night filled, and Wood's Minstrels are realizing—what industry and perseverance deserve—the most profitable results. Barnard, Robert Heller, and John Owens are also doing well. The Bowery Circus opens to-morrow evening with Madigan and Stone's equestrian company. For the particulars of theatrical and other entertainments, we refer our readers to the advertising columns.

THE HIPPODROME.—This splendid establishment is now complete in all its departments. Franco's troupe have been constantly practicing during the week, preparatory to a full dress rehearsal and brilliant work to come off on Friday night next, to which the members of the press have been formally invited. We are happy to learn that M. Franco did not lose any of his valuable properties by the wreck of the Sea Duck on Long Branch. The valuable "car of flowers," which was on board, was saved with the greatest difficulty, and will be put in repair in time for the opening night. The members of the troupe are all in excellent health, and declare their determination of making a great hit in America.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURE TO THE ITALIANS.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Sunday School room of the Tabernacle, on Sunday night last, crowded by our Italian citizens, anxious to listen to their eloquent and distinguished countryman, as he appeared in the large crowd but into unanimous applause, which the orator subdued, in order not to disturb the religious service which was going on in the room above.

Father Gavazzi, after having read the XV. chapter of St. Paul to the Romans, said that before there were Popes in Rome the Apostles said of those citizens:—"I am aware that they are full of goodness, of gratefulness, and love for each other." And if such were our forefathers, added the Padre, I cannot conceive why the Romans of our century shall not be as wise, as virtuous and religious, as those mentioned by St. Paul; but to be such, my brethren, we must put an end to popedom and papery. With this view, he said, we must work for the total destruction of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope. During his apostolate, St. Paul sought to convince pagans and infidels of the truth of his mission; he corroborated his arguments by performing miracles. The Pope claims this right of performing miracles by the church, even at the present time, as if the Italians should want miracles to make them Christians and believers of the Gospel. After having said the Common Prayer, "Our Father who art in heaven," Father Gavazzi read the second chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, and said:—"My brethren, by this prophetic Epistle and by other apostles, I think that we must not recognize the Pontiff of Rome, nor believe in his doctrines. The man who raises himself above all is the Pope. This same personage is called by Bellarmine, a Jesuit theologian, the Vicar of Christ; and according to Cardinal Isabella, another Jesuit writer, the Pope is *actus supra deum*, as he can do good and evil, viz: *actus supra deum*, *contra deum*; and this is the adversary of Christ, of which St. Paul speaks in his prophecies. Every word of the Apostle is verified, wherein he speaks of the man who shall come among us, not as ignorant or poor, but with learning and power, with false doctrines, and with miracles, as he has performed by his modern miracles, while they were living and after death, as nobly can be styled even a *beato* till he has performed some miracle. This is what the Church of Rome says. But in another lecture I shall take occasion to speak of miracles, and of the canonization of saints in Rome, and shall prove that they are miracles of lies and impostures, and any man of a good sound philosophical mind will find these inventions of papacy to be complete absurdities. When St. Paul says there will be people who shall pretend to perform miracles, and others blind enough to believe in the assertions of these magicians, the Apostle alludes to the Pope and papists. My Italian brethren, when you hear him, do not be deceived by his arguments; but what I have said I am ready to prove with arguments, and let them confute me. I have said that he is a man who is not worthy of the name of Pope, very few are those who yet rely on the doctrines of Rome for their salvation; and still fewer are those who do not come to hear my reasoning for four or five years past. I have said that he is a man who is not worthy of the name of Pope, and he is known to have been bought by the Jews, or by the kind protection of an Archbishop. But God's mercy will not give success to his evil schemes, either political or religious; with time and meditation of the Bible they shall remain no longer in error. I have said that he is a man who is not worthy of the name of Pope, and he is known to have been bought by the Jews, or by the kind protection of an Archbishop. But God's mercy will not give success to his evil schemes, either